

A CLERK WANTED.

A SOBER and attentive Young Man, who understands accounts, writes a good distinct hand, and can be well recommended, by addressing a letter to A. B. mentioning where he is to be found, and how he has been employed, and leaving it at the bar of John's Coffeehouse, will, if the same is satisfactory, be engaged after, and terms spoken of. Not to be repeated.

MONEY TO BE LENT.

THE sum of 3000l. Sterling, or any sum betwixt two and three thousand pounds, upon sufficient heritable security, or good personal security, the interest payable yearly in Edinburgh. Apply to Thomas Rattray writer, Carrubber's close.

STAMPS.

THE Gentlemen convened by advertisement, to consider of a proper mode of application to Government, for establishing in this city an Office for the purpose of stamping all Paper, Parchment, &c. did, after electing a Prefes and Clerk, appoint an adjourned Meeting to be held in the Inner Session-House here, on Thursday next the 15th current, at one o'clock afternoon, of which they directed this public notice to be given, hoping all Societies and Individuals, either in town or living at a distance, concerned in and approving of this measure, will attend themselves, or by persons properly authorized. (Signed) J. SPURLING, P. AND B. SET, CLK. Edinburgh, 8th Sept. 1785.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the Creditors of the deceased ALEXANDER WHYTE, merchant in Edinburgh, in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Monday the 26th of September current, at two o'clock afternoon.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ANDREW YOUNG, sometime tenant in Craig-end of Carleton, are hereby required to meet within the house of William Aitken at Brocklaw Burn near Carleton, upon Saturday the 24th day of September current, at twelve o'clock noon, when the trustees upon Young's subjects are to divide the bankrupt's funds in their hands. It is requested the Creditors bring with them their vouchers of debt; and those who fail to attend will be cut out of any share of the bankrupt's estate then to be divided. Brechin, Sept. 12. 1785. Not to be repeated.

RIMSIDE MOOR HOUSE.

Northumberland, Sept. 8. 1785.

JOHN BELL, late Waiter at the Queen's Head, Morpeth, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, That he has taken and entered upon Rimside Moor House, late in the possession of Mr Amos Turnbull, which he has fitted up in a genteel manner and humbly hopes, from his care and attention to the road, to merit the countenance and support of his Friends and the Public in general, which shall ever be most gratefully acknowledged, by their most obedient humble servant, JOHN BELL. N. B. Neat Post Chaises, able Horses, and careful Drivers, on the shortest notice. This House divides the stages equally between Wooler-Haugh-Head and Morpeth.

NEW INN OF ABERDEEN TO LET.

There is to be LET, by private bargain, for such number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitford next, THAT Large well-frequented Tavern and Inn, called the NEW INN OF ABERDEEN, with the stables, coach-houses, outhouses, and partitions, as at present possessed by Mr Smith. To those who know this Inn, any description of it is altogether unnecessary; and even to those who have not had occasion to see it, its character will probably not be unknown. The Inn itself, including a large additional made within these few years, contains twenty-six parlours and bed rooms; a large and commodious coffee-room, and an elegant hall and drawing room for balls, assemblies, and public entertainments; and the whole underground storey is vaulted, and fitted up in the best manner for cellars and catacombs. The stables will contain upwards of SIXTY HORSES, and have large and commodious Hay Lofts and Granaries.

The situation of the Inn is in the middle of the principal street in town, adjoining to the Town-house, and fronting the Change, which will always ensure it the notice of travellers. The present tenant has generally employed about twelve pairs of horses for posting, besides his concern in the FLY to Edinburgh. And the advantage of this Inn may be guessed from this, that the present tenant, after an occupation of only nine years, is able to retire from business.

Every encouragement will be given to a tenant of credit and character; and none other needs apply. Such as incline to take the said Inn to lease, may lodge their proposals, in writing, with George Auldjo, Esq; Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, Mr Thomas Black merchant, or Mr Samuel Gordon mason, trustees for the mason-lodge, betwixt and the 20th day of October next.

Mr Smith will show the premises.

INDIA TEA WARE HOUSE,

KIRKGALE, LEITH,

At which the Public will be supplied with Genuine Tea, nett as imported. WILLIAM THORBURN begs leave to acquaint Dealers and Families, That he has received from the India Company's August sale, A Quantity of GREEN and BOHEA TEAS, which will be sold from the original chests, as under:

Good Fresh Congo, per lb. 4 s.	Good Shoulong, 5 s. 3 d.
Fine, 4 s. 6 d.	Fine, 5 s. 6 d.
Fine, 5 s.	Good Hyson, 6 s. 4 d.
	Fine, 7 s.

WILLIAM THORBURN shall only say, in favour of these Teas, that they are chiefly of the finest Swedish Teas which were purchased by the Company's agent at Gottenburgh, and were selected for him by two of the first brokers in London.

N. B. Dealers and Families sending their orders, with cash, to this Ware-house, may depend upon having their Teas of a good quality:—And families in Edinburgh, who cannot conveniently send for their Teas to the Ware-house, will have them sent to their lodgings in Edinburgh.—All Teas sold at this Ware-house will be put up in printed bags, with the price upon each.

AT BORROWSTOUNNESS—FOR LONDON, THE UNITY,



JAMES GRINDLAY Master, Is now taking in goods at Borrowstounness for London, and will sail 24th September current. This vessel has very good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Mr John Hutchinson merchant, Edinburgh, or the master at Borrowstounness.



TO be SOLD by auction, at Gibb's tavern, on Thursday the 15th instant, at twelve o'clock noon, for account of the Underwriters, THE SNOW JENNY,

Lately arrived from Memel, with all her Stores and Materials.

This vessel is well calculated for the Memel trade, or the Greenland Fishing, being of considerable burthen, and strong built.

Inventories to be had of William Sibbald and Company, merchants in Leith, who have for Sale, the Cargo of LOGS imported by said vessel.

Also, American TAR, PITCH, and TURPENTINE.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, September 7.

ABOUT five o'clock his Grace the Lord Lieutenant came down to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal assent to eight public and two private bills.

After which, having commanded the attendance of the Commons in that House, he delivered the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, Although the very advanced season of the year renders it expedient to conclude the present session of Parliament, I flatter myself that the great object of adjusting a commercial intercourse with Great Britain has not in vain engaged your attention, and protracted your deliberations.—You have repeatedly expressed your wishes for the attainment of an equitable settlement, and I have the satisfaction to observe, that you continue to be impressed with a true sense of its necessity and importance. You will have now the fullest leisure to pursue your consideration of the subject in private, with that dispassionate assiduity which it so eminently deserves."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I am to thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the liberal provision you have made for the public service, and the honorable support of his Majesty's government. In your generous contribution of supplies, you have not less consulted the dignity of his Crown, than the real interest of his people. The necessity of preventing the accumulation of debt cannot be too strongly enforced, and it shall be my earnest and constant endeavour to render your wise exertions, for this salutary purpose, effectual and permanent."

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I feel the truest satisfaction in observing the various beneficial laws which have passed during this session, and the wholesome effects of your wisdom, in the returning tranquillity and industry, and in the rising prosperity of the kingdom. The conduct of Parliament has had its just influence; their deliberate spirit, and approval attention at all times to the public welfare, has inspired the people with full confidence in the Legislature, and will teach them to consider their true interest with calmness and discretion."

"The noblest object to which I can direct my attention, and which will ever constitute the happiness and pride of my life, is the establishment of the prosperity of Ireland, by extending and securing her commerce, and by cementing and perpetuating her connection with Great Britain. And I trust you will continually cherish this sentiment in the national mind, that the stability and strength of the empire can alone be ultimately insured by uniting the interests and objects of both kingdoms in a general and equitable system of reciprocal and common advantage."

The Lord Chancellor then said, "It is his Grace's pleasure, that this Parliament stand prorogued to the 22d day of November next, then and here to meet, and this Parliament is prorogued accordingly."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, September 6.

THE Right Hon. Mr Daly rose, and adverted to the resolution of the House yesterday, for thanking their late worthy Speaker for his very proper and dignified conduct during the entire time he had filled the chair, moved that the Speaker should be ordered to communicate the same, which was unanimously agreed to.

The report of the address of the Commons to his Grace Charles Duke of Rutland, Lord-Lieutenant General, and General-Governor of Ireland, the purport of which was, humbly to express, with sincerity and unaffected warmth, their high and respectful sentiments, in relation to his Grace in this country, and to thank him for his unremitting and constant attention to the welfare of this kingdom; to return his Majesty their most fervent and grateful acknowledgments, for sending and continuing his Grace in the government of his faithful and loyal kingdom of Ireland—paying him many high and great compliments on the disinterested generosity, humanity, and the other numerous and exalted qualities which adorned his private character, and naturally to be expected from his noble and illustrious family and connections—returning his Grace their most fervent thanks for his ready compliance, in consequence of the request of that House, and the ardent wishes of the nation, with the command of his Majesty, to bring forward a system of commercial intercourse and adjustment between this country and Great Britain, hoping that the further consideration of a final settlement should be pursued in the next session of Parliament, so that an equal, just, and permanent system for the mutual benefit of both countries, might be established; and after paying him a variety of compliments on his delivery in conducting the business, and on several other accounts, breathing their ardent wishes that his Grace might long continue in the government of this kingdom.

The Speaker put the question, that the report be read paragraph by paragraph. Before the clerk at the table began to read, Mr Conolly rose to express his satisfaction with the address, as it convinced him there was no intention in Government, but to promote the good of Ireland. After expressing himself favourable to Administration, he declared again, he rose to express his assent to the address.

Mr Forbes, after making some allusions to the former debate, on the motion of a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Orde) for leave to bring in his bill, declared it was with pain he rose, on the present occasion, to vote against an address he wished to consider as personal to the Viceroy. He did not wish to disturb the harmony of debate, and should not on that account now rise, did he not think every gentleman called upon to oppose the renewal of the late ruinous system. He could not, he said, approve of the address, as it held out a new negotiation between this country and Great Britain, and was convinced every negotiation must be disadvantageous to us, as we could never treat on equal terms with Great Britain.

The address was then read through, paragraph by paragraph, and agreed to without a division. The clerk was just reading the title of it, when

Mr Grattan, who was not present at the former readings, being but just then come into the House, requested to know if the address was intended to pay a personal compliment to the Duke of Rutland, and had no reference to the Propositions? Mr Grattan receiving no answer, then desired the clerk should read the last clause, which he had no sooner done, than

Sir J. Parnell, after paying some compliments to Opposition said, that the address referred to the Propositions, as it was proper to give the people an opportunity of examining them. The interest of the people was concerned; they should not therefore be precluded from looking into their merits. They never wished that the system should be totally abandoned; the prayers of the public were for delay, or at most they objected to a particular system. He then went into a statement of the circumstances of this country, and appealed to gentlemen, if they thought it to be in such a state of commercial prosperity as they could wish. Without some adjustment, our free trade would but little avail us; for, though we could export to any country we thought proper, was that country bound to admit the importation? Was any state bound to permit the landing of our goods on its territories, if not connected with Great Britain? That the fact was so, he believed no gentleman would deny. If we should stand therefore in such a situation, where was our remedy? Where were our treaties, unless we could call the treaties of Great Britain ours, which privilege could be only acquired by an adjustment of trade with her? As for him, he thought this country could not stand without the assistance of the sister kingdom, and was therefore of opinion, the public should increase it by every means in their power, though at the expense of a few trifling advantages.

Mr Griffith thinking that Sir John Parnell had asserted, we possessed no right of exporting to foreign countries, was proceeding to reason that position, when he was interrupted by Sir John, who explained, by saying he did not deny the right of Ireland to export to any part of the world that

should think proper to receive her goods. What he had advanced was, that though Ireland had a right of exportation whither she pleased, yet that it lay in the option of other countries, whether they should judge it proper to permit her goods to be landed or not; and that Ireland had no means of redressing herself, as having no treaties of her own, unless by the adoption of such a system as this, she entitled herself to the benefit of those made by Great Britain.

Mr Griffith then, with a degree of animation that demonstrated he felt what was advanced, asked if there was then no King of Ireland? No Minister of Ireland? No Parliament of Ireland? Had the Irish Legislature no authority? No controul over Ministers? Were they not to direct them? Were they not invested with a power of enquiring into their conduct, and punishing them for any act of delinquency? This was, he hoped, no doctrine to be maintained in that House. It was no doctrine to be maintained in the nation—Parliament had a right to investigate and pass an opinion on treaties with foreign nations—had a right to enquire into the conduct of Ministers, and to address his Majesty, as King of Ireland, to secure or promote the interests of his Irish subjects, as well as English subjects, by entering into treaties with other countries. This was a duty inseparable from the Imperial crown of this realm, and extended so far as to empower his Majesty, on behalf of his kingdom of Ireland, to enter into a treaty with France, Spain, or any other country, for the regulation of any sort of commercial intercourse, even in such articles as might be prohibited between his British subjects and such countries.

Sir John Parnell made some explanation in answer to the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last.

Mr Grattan wished the Hon. Gentleman had given a more satisfactory answer. As for him, it had impressed his mind with no sort of conviction. The Hon. Gentleman's arguments did not persuade him that the renovation of the late destructive system would be of any the smallest advantage to this country; on the contrary, he was, after making every enquiry into it the magnitude of the question challenged, clearly of opinion, he was perfectly convinced it would operate to the prejudice of Ireland. He next went into a variety of the most cogent and unanswerable arguments, delivered in his usual elegant and forcible manner, to prove the pernicious consequences with which the system would be attended, had the representatives of the people, fatally for themselves, their constituents and posterity, adopted the ruin held out to them in this adjustment. He then stated a number of objections to the address:—He objected to it, because the negotiation, though between two countries, was carried on by one Minister:—the Minister in England and his servant in Ireland; for the two men could be called but one Minister. The influence which the one possessed over the other, would admit of no equality of Ministers; and where there was no equality of Ministers, there could be no equality of negotiation. What prospect had this country to treat on equal terms with England, when the Minister of England, attached by birth, prejudice and interest to that country, might entrust the negotiation into what hands he pleased, when he had it in his power to employ no Commissioner, but such as would be under his own guidance and controul? It would be equally beneficial for this country, if he feared them the trouble of acting through any median, and took the whole management of the business into his own hands.

After making many apposite remarks on several things that had dropped from a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Secretary Orde) on his original introduction of this business, and animadverting with some degree of severity on what he had said relative to his sending it to be examined by the people in the country, he asked what that Right Hon. Gentleman meant by the people's taking it up?—Did he mean the people at large or their representatives? This was a matter he would be glad to be informed in

being given, he recapitulated the principal heads he had advanced, and repeated it, that he insisted on them. The objection to this argument of the Right Hon. Gentleman was, he knew not what to call, except a trifling quibble; for the Right Hon. Gentleman knew such a step to be altogether unnecessary—every man in the nation knew it. For if it was the sense of the people at large he sought to collect, that was sufficiently done already. For was there a county or city in Ireland but addressed against it? but instructed their representatives to vote against it? but beseeched them to give it every opposition in their power? but showed more alarm on this occasion than ever was manifested before? Did he then, loaded with petitions, bear witness of the public disapprobation? If after all this evidence the Right Hon. Gentleman pretended still to be ignorant of the sentiments of the people, to him it was totally inconceivable what degree would be sufficient to open his eyes. But perhaps he thought proper, for the attainment of his favourite object, to rely on this assumed ignorance, and challenged the people again to meet in aggregate bodies, not knowing but time, or rather circumstances, might bring about an alteration in their sentiments. If the interests of the two kingdoms were really the object of his wishes, it would be easy for him to perceive that this step was altogether unnecessary. He then proceeded to say, not only rejected his propositions, but expressed their disapprobation of any settlement whatever of a similar nature—that all their instructions to their representatives went to the reprobation of such a system and principle—against laying the foundation of any other commercial arrangement of the same kind. He then took a comprehensive and accurate view of the situation of the country while the arrangement was pending, and argued very forcibly from it against the future repetition of any such plan of fraud and destruction.

Making many remarks on what had fallen from an Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Parnell), he contended for the insufficiency of his positions, and explained the erroneous and flimsy principles they contained.—Were any country to shew a hostile disposition to this in its commercial intercourse with such, it would be the Minister of Ireland's business to remedy the evil by making the necessary treaties, and if he either refused or neglected to essential a part of his duty, it would be a proper subject of Parliamentary enquiry: It would not be a subject of submission on the part of this kingdom, but a subject of Parliamentary vengeance on the Minister. The system, lately exploded, not only would deprive this country of its commerce, and all future prospect of having any, but take away that without which no commerce can prosper—take away the constitution. Were we to lose that, then indeed would all the imaginary disabilities which the Hon. Baronet stated, really have existence. Were Great Britain, by enacting of those Propositions into a law, again to acquire a power of rectifying our trade, we should quickly feel a return of all our former miseries—we should feel that without a free constitution, every commercial system must be fallacious. Of this Portugal was a proof. Did the English Ministers, when they assumed a right of exercising the same external legislation they would wish to attain, by means of the late system, include this kingdom in the benefits of their commercial treaties with that country? If they had, would our merchandise have met the reception they did at Lisbon?

Another argument from the new system had been drawn from the protection we are said to obtain from the English navy. That that protection was of right, and not of favour, he proved by a multitude of arguments, and demonstrated, that by the nature of the connexion and compact between the two kingdoms, England could not refuse such protection without abdicating Ireland. It was the prerogative of the Irish Crown to have a claim to the protection of the English navy. We were under one Sovereign with England. We manned the navy of that country. We maintained a body of land forces, as an equivalent for the support of their fleets.—We had the same interest with them.—Why were we not allowed to maintain an Irish navy? Was it not left it should seem as if we drove a separate interest from Great Britain? The Hon. Baronet's supposition, that we had, without the assistance of England, no other remedy but submission, should we be attacked, was indeed a reproach truly.—It was making us less than men, incapacitated by nature from thinking, or acting for ourselves. It was reproaching us with being below the level of the rest of mankind!

Mr Grattan have took a comprehensive view of what had been, on a



former occasion, asserted of this country's being utterly unable to exist, independent of Great Britain, for several articles, such as coals, &c. and prove the absurdity of such doctrine, as we could do better without Great Britain than Great Britain without us. He asked if we were to consider this country to be without coals? Were not the elements of fire to be found in our soil? or was it totally confined to that of Great Britain? It was nonsense to suppose it! It was saying, that even nature herself made us slaves, and formed both our country and ourselves to be the humble slaves of Great Britain.

He again commented on the facility, or rather deceit, of sending the Government to take the sense of the country, as that sense was perfectly understood. Every merchant in the nation laughed at it, and said, it would be attended with not the smallest benefit to the nation. Would not the people sooner consider in such men, men who were competent from their profession to give them just information, and whose own interest would influence them to give no other? He therefore could see no one object that could be answered by this step, except it was to lull the people, under an affection to consult them. Pamphlets, newspapers, and made-up speeches, had been circulated with much industry, and some expense to Administration. If nothing had been meant but a justification of their own conduct, as he thought it wanted it, he should not be angry with them. But if the post had been loaded with these packets to deceive the people, he owed himself much alarmed. Administration complained of the country's being disturbed; but they themselves, at the same time, provided it with additional fuel of disquietude—with materials for application to disaffection.

He next observed, how much more conducive to the interests of those they pretended to serve it would be, were Administration to define, within certain limits, whatever are their intentions; and remarked on the uncertainty of the immense latitude of their phrase of "equal and mutual benefits," and the everlasting theme of "the interests of the empire." The same had been the cry in the season of oppression. When Ireland was borne down by English acts of Parliament—when she was deprived of her liberty and industry, the language and pretext made use of was, that it was for the general good of the empire. But Irishmen should accommodate their ideas to their circumstances; they had nothing to do with the spirit of empire; their business was to take care of Ireland: We had nothing to do with extended views of dominion; ours was to take care of the constitution and commerce of this country: Let us not sacrifice solid gold for empty bubbles.—Taking some view of the duty of country members, as more properly the representatives of the people, he said, it was more peculiarly necessary to Gentlemen of that honourable description, to look to the interests of the Irish people, in preference to that of any other.

No nation had been more loyal to its King, and shewed always, even in the hour of oppression, a heartier disposition of standing or falling with England, than this. But we should not carry this attachment so far as, in every respect, to sacrifice our interests to hers in every point. When we were going to fight, let us consider the interest of Great Britain; but when we were making a market, we ought to consider the advantage of Ireland.

Animadverting to the public satisfaction expressed to his Grace in the address, he affirmed it to be no such thing, but a public dissatisfaction, loudly proclaimed, and known long before the Right Honourable Gentleman brought in his bill. If by the people, to whom the bill was to be submitted, was meant the representatives of the people, the Right Hon. Secretary had an opportunity, from the 110 very respectable members who appeared in Opposition, to form an idea of the sentiments of the House.—But the Minister, it seems, had a majority; and it was owing to his especial grace and favour, that the system was not pushed.—His advocates had made a great merit of his dropping the bill, when he had a majority of 29, for leave to introduce it; and insinuated that a great compliment he paid to the people, in submitting it, though to circumstances, to their final decision. But such had not been the motives which influenced the Right Hon. Gentleman's conduct.

He dropped the bill, because many tyrants of the Crown who voted with him for its introduction, refused to support him through with it, and declared they would sooner forfeit their offices than assist in the destruction of their native country; so that, upon casting up votes at the Castle, the Right Hon. Gentleman found a considerable majority against him, and the House of Commons would not become the instrument of external ruin to Ireland.

He here went into a history of the arrangement, and compared its several parts and circumstances, as they were, with what he considered as the rights of Ministers, in forming such a system as this, was to try if the people of Ireland would be quiet under an attack on their liberties. He again strongly insisted on it, that if the country were so unhappy as to be once persuaded that it could not exist without the assistance of England, that from that moment it would be in a state of political slavery. Having dwelt for some time, with much energy, on this idea, he concluded a most eloquent, ingenious, and argumentative speech, with declaring, that he wished to have an opportunity of paying a personal respect to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant; it would give him pleasure to have it in his power to pay him a compliment; but he found himself under a necessity of declining it, as it would involve a surrender of the constitution, of the commerce, and of every thing dear to this country.

Mr Secretary Orde observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last had talked a great deal about reviving the subject alluded to; but the question is not dead; the bill is now before the public, and it depends on the good sense of the people, whether it shall be returned or not: to him it could not be a desirable object, except stamped with the general wish of the people in both countries: but he must beg leave to say, that the bill was not rejected; he had seen the bill, and he thought he should always look first, from their representatives. He declared he was no ways interested in pushing this business; the completion of it must depend on the public satisfaction; but he would be bold enough to assert, that the bill would be far from being a misfortune, either to the commerce or constitution of Ireland.

Sir N. Lewis declared the address should have his most hearty assent. He said that something was absolutely necessary to be done, to cement a firm and indissoluble union with England. He said that Ireland owed infinite obligations to Great Britain; and that if things go on as they now do, in less than half a century every political connection between England and this country will be at an end.

Sir H. Langrishe concurred in opinion, that an arrangement of a friendly nature should be entered into between this country and Great Britain. Ireland is not able to stand alone and walk through the world, nor is she able to enter into a contention of trade. Great Britain does not look to make a sharp bargain; but she wishes to open her markets, and to communicate her advantages; and in process of time, her younger brother, who had been sold to captivity, might become her support and preserver. He observed that the address, some parts of which had been objected to by a Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Grattan) is by no means conclusive; for the act of one session is not binding on another. He paid the highest compliments to that gentleman's abilities, and though he was willing to express his admiration of his eloquence, yet he was free to own he was by no means convinced by his arguments. He said the address should have his warmest support. He concluded his speech with a short eulogium on the Duke of Rutland, and a compliment to the Duchess, (who was in the gallery) on whose person he bestowed the epithet of transcendent beauty.

Mr Caste entered into a panegyric on the present Administration, for their boldly bringing forward a system which promised national benefits. He declared that himself and family were totally unconnected with Government, having neither pension or employment; yet, from the conduct of the present Chief Governor, he should have his praise and confidence.

Mr John Wolfe declared he would oppose the address; for it had been now publicly avowed, to bring forward again a system of a similar nature with that which had been already overthrown. It was notorious that the address is the operation of the Minister, and he never would consent to any system introduced by the Right Hon. Gentleman, the Minister in this House; he could place no confidence in him; and he had his own conduct, in opposing the bill, stamped with the approbation of the country which he had the honour to represent.

Mr Cuffe said, the address should have his assent; at the same time he declared, if at any time a system, which, in his opinion, was injurious to the rights of Ireland, was brought forward, sooner than support such a measure he would throw up his situation.

Mr Bufe declared, that, in his opinion, no part of the address was exceptionable. He said that the sense of the people is not against entering into a commercial intercourse with Great Britain, but they were alarmed at an idea of some infringement on their constitutional rights. He declared himself for adopting one great, matterly, and permanent system, that would for ever unite and enrich both countries.

Mr Hercules Rowley observed, that the House was falling into antipathy; for it was debating on a subject that, perhaps, might never be brought before them.

Mr Vaughan Brooke, Mr Ledge Moires, and Mr Samuel Hayes, spoke a few words in favour of the address. When the question was put, on a division there were—

For agreeing to the address 130
Against it 13
Tellers for the address, Lord Headfort and Sir John Parnell. Against it, Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Mr John Wolfe.

It was then moved, that the members as are of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, do sit on his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to know his Grace's pleasure when he shall be waited on with said address. Agreed to.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 10. Berlin, August 27.

ADVICES have been received from Silesia of the King's arrival at the camp of Grossen-Tintz, and of the commencement of the manoeuvres on the 21st.

A great devastation has been occasioned in West Prussia by a hurricane and hail-storm, by which a considerable number of villages have been destroyed, including a circuit of twenty German miles squares.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Sept. 9.

THE Navigation, Quintero, from Lisbon, arrived in the river, the 29th of August spoke the Pitt, Jibb, from Yarmouth to Cadiz, in lat. 44. 40. long. 10. 10. all well.

Captain Hawkins, of the Charlotte Packet, arrived at Bristol from Jamaica, in lat. 46. 30. N. long. 46. W. on the 12th ult. spoke the Congress, from Londonderry to Philadelphia, and the day following, in lat. 43. 40. N. long. 40. W. spoke the Mary, Merrick, from London for Halifax.

The Commerce, Captain Bell, from St Kitts, arrived in the Downs, spoke, August 11. the Industry, Hunter, lat. 33. long. 55. W. of London, from Boston for Antigua, all well; and Aug. 25. spoke with the Admiral Gayton, Andrews, in lat. 50. long. 19. 30. from Pool for Newfoundland, all well.

The Dorothea Charlotta, from Lubek for Bourdeaux, with slaves, was wrecked the 6th instant, on the back of the Isle of Wight; she is bulged, and no hopes of getting her off, or saving much of her cargo.

Portsmouth, 7. The Providentia, a Danish ship, drove considerably yesterday during the gale, but brought up, and in the evening got safe into harbour. Wind SW.

The Dulce Nombre De Jesus Martinez, from London for Cerunna, and Janet, Wiseman, from ditto for Halifax, lost their anchors and cables in the Downs, and are carried into Ramsgate Pier, where the Janet received damage, and will be obliged to unload part of her cargo.

The Robertson, Gardner, from Greenland, was on shore at Limchouse Hole, but is got off with damage.

The Robert, Johnston, from Antigua to London, is lost in Stokes Bay, with the greatest part of her cargo.

Captain Slegg, of the Matthea, arrived from St Kitt's, spoke the Elizabeth and Mary, Aguel, in lat. 59. 10. long. 45. 36. out 42 days from the Lizard.

The Hazard, Wood, for Africa, is on shore at Ramsgate Pier, and discharging, in hopes of getting her off.

The Fortune, Harvey, from Ostend to Bourdeaux, cut her cables in the Downs, and drove on shore at Ramsgate Pier; it is hoped she will be got off with little damage.

The Fame, Holmes, from Liverpool to Naples, is on shore on the Builings.

The Nabit, McAllister, from Granada, is on shore near Greenwich, and it is feared will be lost; the cargo saved.

The St Cuthbert, Sinclair, of Liverpool, from Quebec to the West Indies, is lost in the river St Lawrence, and sold at Quebec the 27th of July.

The Hazard, Wood; William and Mary, Julian; and Dutch Pay, Wirt, which were on shore off Ramsgate, are got off, and safe in the river.

A galliot about 100 tons, supposed a Dutch vessel, was lost on the 6th instant on Portland Beach, the crew drowned; some walnuts, almonds, wine, and part of a box marked Bilbao, have been thrown up, and a hat marked Eli in it: The vessel was beat to atoms in a few minutes.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, 16th August. An American ship, name unknown, about 300 tons, loaded with salt, from Lisbon to Boston, and taken by an Algerine craizer of 36 guns, about 150 leagues to the westward of Lisbon, put in here the 13th instant, from the prize-master we learn, that their craizer, since the conclusion of the truce with this country, have taken and sent to Algiers nine Portuguese vessels, five Americans, two Venetians, two Neapolitans, and two Genoese, and that four chebecs, a few days ago, took one of the Portuguese frigates, after engaging four hours, and took nineteen people out of her; whilst they were transporting them, a ship of the line and another frigate came in sight, which induced them to release their own people, and abandon her.

Deal, 6. This day, in a violent storm at SW, several of the outward-bound have parted their anchors and cables, and have signals of distress flying.

L O N D O N, Sept. 10.

By the last accounts from India, we are informed, that the detachment of the army sent from Bengal to Madras during the war, to reinforce the army there, had returned to Calcutta in the beginning of February by land, after an extraordinary march of upwards of 2000 miles through the kingdoms of Golconda and Orixia. This route was preferred to the transporting of them by sea, in compliance with the prejudices of the sepoys, who have a superstitious aversion to the going upon the sea. This little army was conducted by Colonel Pearce, and Lieutenant Colonel Edmondstone and Blanc, who had also distinguished themselves by their spirited conduct in the war, and had each of them the present of a sword by the unanimous resolution of the Governor General and Council, as a reward for their gallant services, and an encouragement to their inferiors, as it is expressed in the resolution.

Wednesday a full Court of Directors was held at the East-India House in Leadenhall street, which sat till near six o'clock, on account of the attendance of the ship-owners, with whom they completed the taking up of thirty-one ships for India the ensuing season, of which number twenty-two are for China, two for Bencoolen, and the remainder for the other parts of India.

The underwriters at Lloyd's coffee-house have been in daily expectation of hearing that the late hurricane had been very destructive to the outward and homeward-bound ships; and their alarm was the greater, as the storm extended almost the whole length of the English coast; but by advices received yesterday and this morning from the out-ports, there will not be more than three or four vessels lost, and the damage done to a few others is in general but trifling; that on the whole there never was known less mischief done by so violent and continued a storm.

Yesterday morning a meeting was held at Mr Pitt's house in Downing-street, Westminster, for which purpose the Minister came to town early from his seat at Hendon in Middlesex. The parties present were, Mr Pitt, Dr Prettyman the Minister's Secretary, a Director of a great Company, two merchants of no small political consequence, a Commissioner of Excise, and two other persons. The reason of the meeting is not exactly known, and the business transacted is kept a secret; but it has transpired, that two of the parties were informers (late smugglers in an extensive line) who had laid before the Board of Treasury some particular transactions that have lately passed,

and for which several officers belonging to the Customs were lately discharged.

It is said that the Parliament will meet about the middle of November, for the purpose of dispatching the land-tax and malt bills, and also such other bills as may be necessary, and then adjourn till after the Queen's birth-day.

Hand-bills were distributed yesterday morning, that a bold adventurer meant to walk upon the Thames from Riley's Tea Gardens. This was surely a wonderful feat; and gentle and simple attended in crowds; very few, however, thinking proper to pay the aquatic hero his demand for entering the gardens. The hour arrived, and the man appeared, but the boats had crowded so close, there was not room for him to make the experiment; attempts were made to leave him an open space, but in vain; he therefore found himself necessitated, either to shew his wonderful exploits, surrounded by a very great number of boats, or not at all; the former he preferred; but, alas! how surprised were his spectators to see him fix a very large cork and wooden machine round his middle, and instead of walking upon, wade into the river! This imposition had nearly cost him dear, as the populace seemed more than once inclined to revenge themselves for their disappointment, and certainly would, but for the interference of several gentlemen; he was therefore suffered to wade, paddle, or swim about in his machine, up to above his middle in water, for almost half an hour, when he relanded, and left thousands of spectators, many of whom did not see him at all, as he kept close in shore, to return home the dupes of their own credulity!

Mr Blanchard, accompanied by the Chevalier de L'Epinaud, ascended in his Balloon on the 27th of August, from Lisle, and descended at a village in the province of Champaign. A distance of three hundred miles.

A few days since died suddenly, at his house at Greetwell, (within one mile of the city of Lincoln) Mr Bonner, an eminent farmer and grazier of that village, and father of the noted and artful Bridget Bonner, who lately excited much of the attention of the public, by the situation in which she was found in a gravel-pit on Blackheath, near London, (almost naked and near expiring, a cord being drawn tight about her neck) by a post-boy, who humanely conveyed her in the mail-cart to Deptford, where she was taken care of in the workhouse until her recovery. It is needless here to repeat her specious tales to those who visited and gave her money, as they have already been given in this paper. Her father is said to have died very rich, and without a will; he has left a wife and eight children.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Aug. 10.

"The following proclamation was published here a few days ago, viz. Her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias invites all foreigners, who might be inclined to emigrate from their native country, to come and settle in the districts and colonies belonging to her empire, and situate in the vicinity of Mount Caucasus; they shall be protected equally with her other subjects, in the establishment of trade and commerce, the nature of which is entirely left to their choice; her Majesty granting them a free exercise of religious worship, exempting them from the payment of any taxes or impost whatever for the space of six years, after which time each of them shall be at liberty to quit the establishment, provided that those who shall leave the country do discharge, at one payment, the amount of the ordinary taxes for three years."

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, August 6.

"We receive from Jassi in Moldavia, the melancholy intelligence of the plague having manifested itself in that city and its neighbourhood. It is added, that the symptoms and progress are very alarming."

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 31.

"The cause of the detention of the Cardinal Prince de Rohan becomes daily more enigmatical; every one contends that his own conjectures are the most probable; but believe me there is something at the bottom of the riddle, and you will find that when it comes to an *elut* the cause will surprise all Europe. A French Marquis, well known in the first circles of the kingdom, was some time exiled into a distant province from the capital by a *Lettre de Cachet*: he has lately disappeared, and it is privately given out that his evasion gives the utmost uneasiness to the minister of state, who had him confined (as by a royal mandate) without the knowledge of the Sovereign. This affair begins to be publicly known, and may, when it reaches the ears of his Majesty, be preventive of future abuses of a similar nature. It is supposed the nobleman is now in London, and that being in a land of liberty he will soon lay before the world the black work "of uncontrollable power."

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 10.		
Bank Stock, shut.	Short Ann. 1778, 12½ a 13-16ths	
5 per cent. Ann. 96½ a 97	5 per cent. Old Ann. 99 a 100	
3 per cent. Ann. 99½	India Bonds unpaid, 20 a 21 prem.	
Long Ann. 1778-1810 a 97	Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 17 s. 6 d.	

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 9. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 10.

"This day, his Majesty, attended by the Prince of Wales, and several of the Nobility and Gentry, took the diversion of flag-hunting, in the neighbourhood of Windsor, for the first time this season. His Majesty afterwards dined at Windsor Castle, with her Majesty and the Royal Family; but the Prince of Wales came to town.

"A report was yesterday circulated through the city, and quickly spread throughout every part of the town, that his Majesty was no more; and the rumour gained ground in such a manner as to set many persons upon buying up those articles, the value of which increases upon a general mourning; but the public were, at length, very happy to hear, that there was not the least foundation for it; and that the report had arisen from the death of a person of the name of King, in the burgh of Southwark, and his friends jocosely giving out, that the King was dead.

"The thirteen unfortunate persons confined in the New Goal, for attempting to blow up the wall of the King's Bench Prison, and who were to have been tried by a special commission, are now to be tried in the usual way of oyer and terminer, and were yesterday fully committed for that purpose. They are to be capitally indicted upon three separate counts, namely, for rioting, for attempting to blow up the walls of the prison, and for conspiring against the lives of his Majesty's subjects. In the mean while, as there will be no affize in March next, these unfortunate persons must lie until that time confined in prison, and doubly ironed, before it can be determined, whether they ought to be punished or not. Such is the blessed law of this boasted country!

"Nothing can more strongly mark the dreadful effects of

the dissipation of the present times, than the many unhappy suicides that have been lately committed. Captain H—y yesterday ended his life, by shooting himself through the head, at his lodgings in the Strand; and this morning, the Honourable Mr C—n attempted to put an end to his existence by poison. The latter is son to Lord S—e, chairman of the committees in the House of Lords. The other was the nephew of the late General Harvey, adjutant-general, and member in parliament, some little time, for the county of Essex.

By a gentleman from Bengal, whose veracity may be depended on, it is a well known fact, that at that place, it was generally understood, that Mr M'Pherson, Governor of Bengal, had amassed, or would acquire, during the short period of his government, between the departure of Mr Hastings and the arrival of Lord Macartney, a fortune of upwards of two hundred thousand pounds, and that in the usual course of salary and presents, and the various other lucrative *et cetera's*, usually enjoyed by those who have the happiness to fill the high and important station.

Such is the present unsettled state of affairs, both of a foreign and domestic nature, that none of the members of Administration absent themselves from town, at least, for any length of time, and then not without a special leave from a certain Great Personage. They meet more frequently in Cabinet than ever known, and are longer in their deliberations. The principal object of them is said to be, the part the Elector of Hanover has taken in the confederacy formed against the designs of his Imperial Majesty; though there are, no doubt, several other matters of weighty concern before them.

Yesterday, was married here, Sir George Home, Bart. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Helen Buchanan, youngest daughter of James Buchanan, Esq; Commissioner of his Majesty's Customs.

Mrs Mary Stephen, relict of John Stephen, Esq; late banker in Edinburgh, died here this morning.

On Friday last, the 9th instant, died here, Miss Frances Raitt, daughter of the late Thomas Raitt, Esq; of Raitt-hall. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this as a proper notification of her death.

Last night, the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, and William Wyndham, Esq; arrived in town from the west country.

Mr Lunardi arrived in town last night at Walker's Hotel, Prince's-Street.

The Livingston, Gordon, from Leith to London, was safe in Harwich the 8th current, with the loss of her cables and anchors.

On Friday last new oatmeal was brought to the Aberdeen market, and sold at nine-pence halfpenny per peck. Potatoes, six-pence per peck.

Mr Palmer's plan for riding the mail in post-coaches, is now extending all over England, and it is expected will extend to Edinburgh, betwixt and Christmas. The post will then arrive a day earlier than at present, and without the danger of being robbed, as a guard comes along with the driver of the coach. The following are the mail coaches already established; from London to Bath, Bristol, Norwich, York, Nottingham, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Poole, Gloucester, Birmingham, Worcester, Ludlow, and Shrewsbury, with all the intermediate towns.

On Thursday the Reverend Mr Ranken was admitted minister of the North West Church of Glasgow, in the room of the Reverend Mr Bonnar, translated to Crumoch.

The Royal Charlotte revenue cutter, Capt. Duncan Aire, arrived in Leith Roads on Friday night from a cruise, and has brought with her the Swift cutter, of Aberdeen, John Cumming master, laden with spirits from Rotterdam, which prize was taken on the north coast.

Some private letters lately received in Dublin, from Paris, mention the death of that celebrated statesman and philosopher, Dr Benjamin Franklin, on his way to America.

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, Sept. 10.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at this place yesterday, by the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Stormont, Lord Justice General, and Lords Henderland and Elkgrove. The Justice General, as is usual for the president of the Court, addressed the jury, in a very eloquent speech, on the blessings of our happy constitution, and the advantages of trials by jury; and afterwards discharged them from their further attendance. The Court was adjourned till Saturday, when an appeal came on before Lords Henderland and Elkgrove, at the instance of John Rodrick, jun. against the sentence of the Sheriff of Dumfries, banishing him for theft from this country for five years. The Court, in respect of some informality in the procedure, reversed the sentence of the Sheriff, and dismissed the appellant simpliciter.

"On Thursday last, William Haugh sen. in Darandarroch, and William and John Haughs, his sons, and their servant, Robert Gaw, were all committed prisoners to the tolbooth here, to take their trial for breaking into the shop of William Smith, merchant at Glencairn kirk, on the Monday night preceding, and stealing therefrom different kinds of goods, to the value of £91.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman resident in Georgia, to his friend in Glasgow, dated June 11.

"America in my opinion is ripe for another revolution, and many people here think that it is not distant; indeed, you may say, it has already begun:—The disturbances to the Northward seem to be gaining ground daily; what it will end in, God knows. The people in general, I do believe, are perfectly wearied of their present rulers; in fact, the generality of their assembly men have not sense enough for hog-drivers, many of them before the war were never known, the laws they make are entirely to serve their own private ends, every thing is done here from selfish motives without the least view of serving their country. In fact, there must be another set of men at the head of matters ere this country can do well.

"It is impossible to paint to you the scarcity of money here. The States are obliged to apply to the British merchants for money to send their members to Congress, otherwise they would stay at home. To ask for money in payment of any account is at the risk of being horse-whipped. Try the law to recover them, in this way they can keep you out of your money for a couple of years; in short, you may sell at any price you please on credit, but for cash at a small profit. The laws in this State for recovering debts are worse than any other, the law-makers themselves being too much involved to make laws that would operate quickly.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 8.

"Yesterday the House of Lords went up with their address

to the Lord Lieutenant, to which his Grace was pleased to return the following answer:

"My Lords,
"I request you to accept my sincere thanks for this very obliging address. To secure a continuance of your confidence and approbation shall be the constant endeavour of my government; and I know no method by which I can so effectually attain that gratification, as by promoting, to the utmost of my power, the essential interests and happiness of Ireland."

Yesterday, the House of Commons went up with their address to the Lord Lieutenant, to which his Grace was pleased to return the following answer:

"Gentlemen,
"I thank you sincerely for this very honourable and flattering testimony of your approbation. I prize too highly the confidence of the House of Commons not to use my anxious and strenuous endeavours to preserve it by a constant attention to the true interests of Ireland. They are inseparably interwoven with those of Great Britain; and whatever system shall tend to promote the mutual advantage of the two countries, and to connect them by closer ties of harmony and affection, cannot fail of having my utmost assistance."

As the smallness of the minority on the division of the House of Commons on Tuesday, has been industriously stated, by the emissaries of administration, as a proof that the opinion of the public was changing, respecting the bill lately introduced for the purpose of effecting a commercial intercourse with Great Britain, the principles of which have been almost universally and successfully opposed by a considerable number of the most respectable of the representatives of the people, it becomes an act of duty to apprise our fellow citizens and countrymen of the circumstances which occasioned the smallness of the minority on the late division. It was, we are well assured, the general wish of those who had opposed the minister's introduction of his detested system, to join most heartily and cordially in paying every possible mark of personal respect to the Duke of Rutland; but feeling, in the address that was moved on Tuesday, a paragraph that looked like a design to lay the foundation for the revival of the exploded system, it was thought necessary, that a protest should be entered on their part, against every possible attempt to revive the negotiation of a treaty, which had sufficiently disgraced and disgusted the kingdom. Hence the arguments of Mr Grattan, Mr Wolfe, and other gentlemen, against the address. But having declared their sentiments, and pronounced their *veto*, as Mr Grattan emphatically expressed it, in his celebrated speech of the 12th of August, they considered their duty as answered, and had no idea of taking the sense of the House, by a division against an address, one principal aim of which was to compliment the Lord Lieutenant. As soon, therefore, as their objections were stated, the side of the House on which they sat began to thin. This the Gentlemen on the Treasury bench observed, and, with their characteristic promptitude and eagerness to take all advantages, cried out, "Divide! divide!" Upon hearing a negative expressed on the question being put, the Gentlemen opposite to the Treasury bench thereupon told the Speaker, they agreed to his decision, "that the ayes had it." But as the friends of administration insisted on walking forth, the division was forced upon the opposition. Several members, however, who were known, and had declared themselves to be adverse to the part of the address that had alluded to the exploded system, walked out with the *veto*, as a proof that they had no wish to divide against the address. From these circumstances, which are founded in fact, and are undeniable, the public will be enabled to judge whether the patty manoeuvre was worth practising, on the part of the friends of administration, and likewise whether the inferences that they think proper to draw from the event, are in the smallest degree warranted, or reflect any sort of credit on those who are so anxious to make them public.

The following is said to be an exact copy of the Protest entered on the Journals of the House of Lords, against the Address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

"Dissentient,
"Because having read with the utmost abhorrence, a bill introduced this session into the lower House, purporting to contain a commercial settlement between Great Britain and Ireland, but striking, as we conceive, at our fundamental rights, both constitutional and commercial, from whose baleful effects however this kingdom has been happily rescued, we think it our bounden duty to protest against that part of the address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, which seems to indicate an intention of proposing any such measure in future; and this we do most solemnly in behalf of our ourselves and our country.
LEINSTER.
POWERSCOURT. (by proxy)
DESERT. (by proxy)
CHARLEMONT.
BELMORE. (by proxy)
MOUNTGARRET."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Falls tending to show that an Afs is superior to a Horse. THE counsels of an Afs have been the cause of stripping a certain White Horse of his gorgeous trappings, and the ample fields in which he ranged; and of imposing a heavy and inglorious burthen on his back.

The counsels of an Afs have made the Pale Horse of Death to break and trample down the forces of Britain.

The counsels of an Afs have stripped the British Neptune of his Horse and his Trident, and cropped the Marine honours that waved around his hoary head.

The brayings of an Afs have drowned the sweet sound of the Harp, which no longer vibrates in harmony with Britain.

The inventions of an Afs have unhorsed a Minister, supported by the House of Commons, the Landed, and the Whig interest.

The counsels of an Afs have unchained, and unhorsed the People, and left them to travel in the dirt.

The counsels of an Afs have taken the corn from our bellies, blown the chaff into our eyes, made our pockets a parcel of empty sacks, and converted us all into beasts of burthen.

Edin. 13th Sept. 1785. PERIPATETICK.

SOUND SHIPPING.

Arrived, and remain wind-bound.
Aug. 30. Christian of Inverkeithing, Roxburgh, from Riga, for Hall. Friendship of Kincardine, Thomson, from St. Petersburg, for Leith, with sundries.

ELINOR, August 30. 1785. Wind N. W. WAL WOOD.
P. S. All the ships as mentioned in my last to have passed the Sound on the 24th, were put back to this Roadstead, on the 28th current, and remain with the above ships wind-bound. W. W.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, September 13. 1785.
THE General Meeting of Proprietors in September 1785, will be held at their office, on Wednesday the 28th at noon.
THOMAS STEWART Secretary.

LYON-OFFICE, 12th September 1785.

PETER MACINTOSH Messenger in Edin-

burgh is, by interlocutor of the Lyon-Court, pronounced in a complaint against him, at the instance of Captain Thomas Fraser, SUSPENDED from his office of Messenger at Arms, from and after the 21st day of October next. Of which this public Notice is hereby given.
By Order of Court,
ROB. RANKEN, Lyon-Clerk Depute.

THOSE who are indebted to the now deceased

JOHN DARLING Shoemaker in Potter-row, are desired to pay their accounts to Hector Fairfowl shoemaker in Potter-row, immediately, who is properly authorised to receive and discharge the same; and any who may have claims upon Mr Darling may apply to him, who will pay any such, upon being properly vouched and discharged.
The said Hector Fairfowl, who was nephew to Mr Darling, proposes to carry on the business; and hopes for the countenance of his uncle's employers.

HOUSES AND GROUND IN CANONGATE

TO BE SOLD.

THERE will be SOLD by public roup, within John's Collection, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 27th day of September current, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole that TENEMENT of LAND, lying in the Canongate, and on the north side thereof, a little above the Tolbooth, consisting of three stories, with a Collar and Garret: As also, with the Bowling-green, Summer-house, and Garden, all which belonged to John Aitken, late watchmaker in Edinburgh, and pay of rent yearly 201 Sterling. The purchaser's entry to commence at Whitsunday next. The above tenement is capable of being greatly improved, by having a Rat or perhaps two flats added to it; and the ground occupied by the Bowling-green and Garden is of considerable extent, and very fit for building on. The title-deeds and rental, may be seen in the hands of Mr Samuel Mitchellson, jun. writer to the signet.

Distillery and Brewery to be Sold or Let.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the dwelling-house of Mrs White, widow of the late David White distiller in Grange-pans, upon Monday the 24th day of October 1785, beginning at ten o'clock forenoon,

That DISTILLERY and BREWERY in Grange-pans, near Borrow-stouness, that belonged to and was lately possessed by the said David White, consisting of Still-house, Brew-house, large Malt-barn, about 164 feet in length by 16 in breadth, Granary above the barn, somewhat larger, a large Steep and Kiln in proportion to the barn, Stable, Byre, and Hay-loft; a Dwelling-house consisting of dining-room, bed-room, writing-room, steward's room, kitchen and cellar; the whole subjects inclosed within a square about 105 feet by 100, with a pump-well in the centre.

These subjects are mostly new, remarkably convenient for carrying on the Making, Brewing, or Distilling business, lying within a few yards of the sea-shore, where grain can be delivered from vessels of 60 tons, and within five minutes walk of the harbour of Borrowstouness. If they are not sold, they will be let for one, two, or more years, as may be agreed on.

Also to be SOLD by roup at same time, a complete set of DISTILLING, MALTING, and BREWING UTENSILS; the Singing Still, containing 480 gallons, the small Still 150, and a large Copper, &c.

The articles of roup, progress of writs, and inventory of the utensils, are in the hands of William Finlayson writer in Edinburgh, and copies of the articles, and inventory, and the subjects, will be shown by Mrs White at the Distillery.

JUDICIAL SALE IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by judicial roup and sale, by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on the 1st day of December next, between the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The Lands of GEORGETOWN, with the tenants and pertinents, lying in the parish of Cliffrich and shire of Kinross, which belonged to John Barclay of Georgetown, and presently possessed by him and Charles Brown. The proven free rental of the lands is 67 l. and the proven value is 25 years purchase thereof, so that the price set upon them by the Lords, is 1403 l.

These lands hold feu of the family of Cliffrich for payment of a penny Scots yearly, are of considerable extent, consist either of good arable land, or rich green pasture, and are very improveable, being at present unimproved.

They lie about three miles from Kinross, and six miles from Dunfermline, both good market-towns. The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion-house and a small pendicle of the ground, with some services, possessed by Mr Barclay, valued at 9 l. yearly; and the lease of the principal farm possessed by Charles Brown, expires at Martinmas 1787, when a very considerable rise of rent may be expected.

The proof of the rental, title-deeds, and articles of roup, may be seen at the office of Keith Dunbar depute-clerk of session; and for copies thereof, and other particulars, apply to Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh, agent in the sale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 25th day of October, between the hours of one and three afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of BARROWFIELD, with the Lands of CAMLACHIE, GATESIDE, SELKRIOS-ACRES, and some Barrow-acres adjoining to them, all lying contiguous, in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow, and Barony parish of Glasgow, and county of Lanark.

The gross rent of this estate for 1786, including 110 l. per annum of coal for liberty, is L. 1204. 0. 64
Deduct public burdens, including land-tax, 58 18 74

L. 1145 1 11

The Barony of Barrowfield holds of the Crown, and is valued in the cess-books of the county at 975 l. Scots. There is upon the estate a good mansion-house, with proper offices, and a large garden, inclosed with a high stone-wall, well stocked with fruit trees, of which a purchaser can get possession at Whitsunday 1786; and of 20 acres of land adjoining the house, at Martinmas next.

If no purchasers appear for the whole estate, it will be set up in the following lots, viz.

LOT 1. The House, Garden, and sundry fields around them, L. 222 15 0
2. Camlachie Parks, Gateside, Mill and Mill-lands, and Feus of Camlachie, 177 0 0
3. Crownpoint House and Garden, Mountain Blueford Neuch, and Coal Lordships, 180 0 0
4. Clyde-side, Goosefauld, and Feus of Bridge-town, 236 4 0
5. Stabtree, Broomward, and part of new Feus of Calton, 230 0 0
6. Old Feus of Calton, and remainder of new Feus of ditto, 158 1 64

L. 1204. 0. 64

The public burdens will be divided and proportioned upon the different lots according to their respective rents.

The rental of this estate is yearly encreasing, by fencing out the land nearest to Glasgow for building upon, for which there is at present a great demand.

For particulars apply to the proprietor at Glasgow, in whose hands the rental, progress of writs, and a plan of the lands, are to be seen; or to Laurence Hill writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

For Interests, Cremarty, Fort-George, and Findhorn,

(One of the Contract Smacks)

THE CULLODEN,

ALEXANDER M'LAREN Master, Lying on the Birth at the New Quay, Leith, is taking in goods, and will fall the 28th September 1785, to be depended on.

For freight or passage apply to John Watson cooper, Leith, or the master on board.





FOR OPORTO, The New Brigantine JUNO, PETER GAVIN Master,

Will sail from Leith to Oporto about the 13th current, and returns with what wine may offer.
Apply to Ramsay, Williamson, and Company, Leith.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF KILMARNOCK, AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th of December 1785, betwixt 6 and 7 o'clock afternoon.

The Lands, Lordship, and Barony of KILMARNOCK, the Lands of BARLEITH and BLAIR, and the Lands of BUSHBY-BARCLAY, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the parishes of Kilmarnock, Riccarton, and Kilmaurs, in the county of Ayr.

The yearly free land rent of the premises, is at present 2100 l. Sterling. The valued rent of the whole is 2800 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots. The estate is altogether inclosed, having access to every farm by turnpike roads. It is capable of great improvement, situated in the heart of a pleasant and plentiful country, and surrounding the populous manufacturing town of Kilmarnock; which, with several small estates in the neighbourhood, are held of the proprietor of this Lordship. There is an inexhaustible body of coal under the whole lands, and the proprietor has at present two coal works working to great advantage, for home consumption, and for exportation; which may be further greatly increased.

There is also upon this estate, and near the sea port of Irvine, a very valuable blind coal, in much repute for making, and burning lime. The demand at the Irish, and other foreign markets, is very great, so that it yields at present 1200 l. Sterling per annum clear, is daily increasing, and, in the hands of persons of skill, might much exceed that sum. The country round, abounds in limestone quarries, now working, whereby the lands will be greatly improved, and the rents increased at the expiry of the current leases. The patronage of the collegiate church of the church of Kilmarnock is pertinent of the estate, with a very numerous vassalage of the town and neighbourhood; whereby the casualties of superiority become very considerable annually. Upon the whole, this Lordship is reckoned as complete, advantageous, and thriving, as any freehold in Scotland, of the extent.

The foregoing estate, and the blind coal, will be exposed together, or in separate lots, at the option of the expor.

For further particulars inquire at Alexander Farquharson, Esq; accountant, or Thomas Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh; with whom may be seen the rental and leases, the title-deeds, plans of the estate, and the conditions of sale.

SALE OF A HOUSE, POLICY, and ESTATE, IN GALLOWAY.

TO be SOLD, by public roup or auction, within the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Monday the 21st November 1785, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of MOLLANCE, with the teinds, lying in the parish of Crossmichael, and Stewartry of Kirkcubright, comprehending the following lands, viz. Mains of Mollance and pendicles, Erne-Annady, and Flat Moor of Moat Park, Chaplerne, Dubbydale, Halferne and pendicles, Upper Ironambry, Upper Clarebrand, Nether Clarebrand and pendicles, Garrington, Blacketne and pendicles, Little Dryburgh, Dunjarg, Meikle Dryburgh, Hilltown and pendicles, and Chapmanstown and pendicles, containing in whole above 2336 acres Scots statute measure: and the free rental whereof, after all legal deductions, is 1036 l. 13 s. 4 d.

This estate is situated within twelve miles of Kirkcubright, on the great military road to Ireland. The house is modern, large, and commodious, and, with a complete set of offices, is in the very best repair. There is an excellent pigeon cot, and fish-ponds well stocked with carp, tench, and perch, with salmon, trout, and perch fishing in the river Orr and lochs adjacent. The situation is fine, commanding very extensive prospects of the adjacent country, which is remarkably pleasant and well cultivated, and plenty of game in it. There is about 50 acres of wood in the policy, part of which is full grown, and part lately planted, and all in a most thriving condition, which, with the wood upon other parts of the estate, is estimated at above 300 l. Sterling.

The fertility of these lands is too well known to need description, and they are occupied by a set of as wealthy, industrious, and intelligent tenants as any in that country; and the uncommon punctuality with which the rents are paid, is the best proof of the lands being set at moderate rents. They are capable of great improvement, by means of shell-marl, of which there is great abundance within the lands and in the neighbourhood. Coal and lime are brought by water carriage, within four miles of the premises, where also the produce of the lands may be exported. A lime quarry is also just opened in the neighbourhood.

The lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and the farm-steadings are all lately built, and in the best repair.

James Carter, overseer at Mollance, will show the premises. For further particulars apply to James Stormonth, writer in Edinburgh, or to the proprietor at Blackwood, by Dumfries.

To any person willing to form a considerable interest in that part of the country, this estate must be a desirable object, as it affords eight undoubted qualifications for electors of a member of Parliament.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, London.
Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM OF TOLU; and are the pleastantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Inflamations on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACHE; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

Those who have any claim against the deceased WALTER AITCHISON Merchant in Edinburgh, will please send proper vouchers of their debts, directed, instantly, to his father Mr George Aitchison, Muirfield. Not to be repeated.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Fifeshire.

TO be SOLD, by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session House, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 25th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS,

Which belonged to the deceased David Loch of Over Carnbee.

I. The Lands and Estate of OVER CARNBEE, in the parish of Carnbee, and neighbourhood of the sea-port towns of Pittenweem, Anstruther, Kilrenny, Crail, and within three miles of St Andrews: also, the COAL in the said lands. The proven rent of this estate, which measures about 400 acres, is, exclusive of the coal not rented,

The teinds are valued, and amount to L. 9 19 0 7-12ths.
Fen-duty and School-maister's salary, 0 5 0 8-12ths.

Remains, free rent of stack, L. 161 4 2 9 12ths.

Which, valued at twenty-four years purchase, is L. 3868 17 6
And, adding five years purchase of 6 l. 13 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, being the free teind, after deducting 3 l. 5 s. 4 d. 10-12ths of minister's stipend from the above valued teind,

Total upset price, L. 3902 5 0 9-12ths.

There is a good Mansion-house, offices, garden, and pigeon-house, on the estate, and the lands are all inclosed and subdivided; the divisions well laid out and supplied with water. They have for some time been wholly in grass, except a small field near the mansion-house, and are now in great order. Since the judicial rental was taken, they have risen, though only set from year to year for pasture; and the rent, for the current year to Martinmas next, is 212 l. 18 s. 4 d. and a considerable rise has been offered, upon a set for labour.

The coal has not been wrought for some years. When it was wrought, it turned out to good account; and the main seam, eight feet thick, has never been touched. It is well situated both for foreign and inland sale. The lands hold feu and blench of the Crown, for payment of 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member to Parliament.

II. FOURTEEN ACRES of the Lands of KINGSMUIR, adjoining to the said lands of Carnbee; free rent, 2 l. 3 s. 4 d. which, valued at twenty-four years purchase, is of upset price, L. 52.

III. Acre and a half of LAND near Pittenweem, possessed by John Scott, holding burghage, after deducting 2 shillots bear of stipend, free rent 2 l. 13 s. valued at 24 years purchase, upset price, L. 66 0 0

IV. HOUSE and GARDEN in Kirkcaldie, with conveniences, possessed by Mr John Loch, proven rent 5 l. upset price, L. 50 0 0

The articles of roup will be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of Session. Copies of the articles, schemes of the proven rental and value, and progress of writs, &c. are in the hands of John Moir writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars; and Mr Millar at Carnbee, will shew the lands.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE,

Contiguous to the Tay.

TO be Sold by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th of December 1785, betwixt four and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of BALTHAYOCK, GLENCARSE, OVERDURDIE, and Fourth Part of INCHYRA, all contiguous (the remotest parts situated within six miles of Perth, and nigh to the Tay), either separately or jointly, as shall seem most agreeable to purchasers. They will naturally divide in the following lots:

I. The Lands of BALTHAYOCK, within four measured miles of Perth, holding of a subject; proven free rent, including 90 hens at 6d. each, 9 chickens at 3d. 8 bolls of meal, and 6 bolls 1 friot 2 pecks bear, at 12s. per boll, is 391 l. 17s. 6d. 6-12ths.

At twenty years purchase, L. 7837 11 1 4-12ths
Planted wood on said estate, being nigh 700 acres, inventoried and valued at 5957 7 9

Total value of Balthayock and wood, L. 13,794 18 10 4-12ths

There is a good mansion-house on Balthayock, fit to accommodate a large family, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Tay and adjacent country, suitable offices, kitchen-garden, two large orchards, well stocked with fruit trees, and in a dry and healthy situation. The lands are inclosed and subdivided with hedge-rows of trees, and, exclusive of the wood, measure by a late survey 567 acres; the wood is in a very thriving state.

2. The Lands and Barony of GLENCARSE; free rent, including 16 bolls wheat at 18s. 60 bolls barley, and 74 bolls oatmeal, at 12s. 57 capons, part at 8d. and part at 10d. and 102 hens, part at 5d. and part at 6d.; 476 l. 2s. 1d. 6-12ths; valued at twenty-five years purchase, including 76 l. 10s. 6d. value of planted woods, is 11,979 3 7 6-12ths

These lands, measuring 548 acres, hold of the Crown, are valued at 1400 l. finely situated in the opening of the Carle of Gowrie, in the parish of Kinfauns, hard by the Tay, of an excellent soil, and all inclosed and subdivided with belts of planting. There is a very good house on the lands, occupied by a tenant; but if a purchaser shall chuse to build, a more beautiful and convenient situation, and delightful prospects, are not any where to be found.

3. The Lands of OVERDURDIE, in the parish of Kilspindie; free proven rent, converting 15 bolls oatmeal at 12s. 72 hens at 5d. and 72 chickens at 3d. is 96 l. 8s. 1d. 8-12ths; valued at twenty-five years purchase, is 2410 3 5 8-12ths

These lands measure 295 acres, hold of the Crown, are valued at 167 l. connect with the said lands of Glencarse, are mostly inclosed, and capable of considerable improvement. They have an interest in the muir of Durdie, and, on a division, upwards of 120 acres of that muir will fall to them.

4. The Fourth Part, undivided, of the Lands, Mill, and Fishings of INCHYRA, in the parish of Kinnoull; free rent, converting some wheat, meal, and barley, as above, and casualties, at low rates, 45 l. 3s. 7d. 8-12ths.

At 25 years purchase, L. 1129 11 11 8-12ths
Rent of fishings, 35 l.
10s. 5d. 6-12ths, valued at 16 years purchase, 568 7 4

Total upset price, L. 1697 18 3 8-12ths

All the lands, from the nature of the soil, their local situation, and other circumstances, are capable of improvement, and the proprietor has a right to the titles of the whole.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross, depute clerk of Session. For further particulars apply to John Moir, writer to the signet, who will give inspection of the title-deeds, surveys, plans, schemes of improvement, and valuations, tacks, &c. and to Mr Patrick Miller, town clerk of Perth. The tenants will show the different farms.

Extensive and Commodious Grafings for Sheep TO LET IN PERTHSHIRE.

THE Extensive and Valuable GRASINGS of LOCHGARRY and DALENSPEDDILL, in the parish of Blair of Athol, and county of Perth, are to be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, from Whitunday next.

These Grafings are of very great extent, over a range of excellent hill and pasture ground, along both sides of Lochgarry and the adjacent glees for many miles, besides a considerable quantity of remarkable fine meadow ground, which may be cut for hay, so that this Grafing is uncommonly well adapted for a sheep-pasture and store-farms, and is justly deemed, without any exaggeration, to be inferior to no grafing in Scotland, and in quality and other advantages, particularly in the easy and convenient access to markets in the south country, by the great road leading to Perth and Edinburgh through Athol, and that leading by Crieff to Stirling, Glasgow, &c. as these roads pass immediately along these lands and grafings.

It will also be in the power of the proprietor, at same time, to accommodate persons offering for these grafings with an adjacent arable farm, on reasonable terms, as several of his neighbouring lands and farms are out of lease.

Duncan Robertson, the ground-officer, near the well-known stage or inn of Dalnacardoch, on the great military road from Inverness and Fort Augustus, will show the premises; and persons intending to offer will please apply to Colonel Macdonell, the proprietor, at Taymouth near Perth, or to William Macdonald writer to the signet.

ARGYLE-SHIRE.

THE Estate of DUNARDRY is to be Sold by roup within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of December next, at five o'clock afternoon, in one or more lots as purchasers shall incline. If the latter, the following are proposed:

I. DUNARDRY, BARINLUASGAN, BARINDAFF, DUNANS, and BARDARROCH—Rent 203 l. 7s. 8d. Sterling.
II. KILMICHAEL—Rent 136 l. 12s. 2 d.
III. ACHACHOIS—Rent 53 l. 6 s.

The whole to be set up at twenty years purchase.

For further particulars apply to James Ferrier writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 16th of November, at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of DRYBURGH, and NETHER MAINS of BIMERSIDE, lying in the parish of Mertoun, and county of Berwick, the free yearly rent whereof is about 280 l. Sterling. This estate lies in a fine country, about eight miles from Kelso. The situation of it is deservedly thought to be among the most beautiful in Scotland, being all most surrounded by the river Tweed, and covered with fine old wood of all kinds, which is of considerable value. The property of the Old Abbey of Dryburgh belongs to the estate, which, next to Melrose, is the finest ruin of the kind in that part of the kingdom. There is a tolerable house upon the estate. There is very good salmon-fishing in the river; and the lands themselves, and neighbouring grounds afford every other country amusement in great perfection. The valued rent entitles the proprietor to a vote in the county.

For further particulars, apply to Archibald Tod, writer to the signet, who will show the rentals, &c. and to whom persons inclining to purchase by private bargain may also apply. Mr Finlayson, the farmer at Dryburgh, will show the grounds.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF REDCASTLE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the New Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Monday, 19th December next, at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of REDCASTLE, lying in the parishes of Kilmarnock and Kilmuir Walter, and county of Ross. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books of the county at 1491 l. At a moderate conversion of the victual, they yield yearly rent about 1200 l. Sterling; and being very extensive, and still in their natural state, they are capable of great improvement. Their situation is uncommonly agreeable. They lie along the navigable Frith of Beauly, which bounds them on the south for the space of about five miles. They are distant from the borough of Inverness only about two miles. The soil is of an exceeding good quality, dry and healthy; and owing to the south exposure, the crops are more early than in the most southerly parts of Scotland. The mansion-house is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extensive, and yield fruit of all kinds in great plenty early, and of the best quality. There is a considerable salmon fishing upon the estate, and white fish and shell fish of all kinds. The low country game upon it is plenty, and all sorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is some natural wood, and the plantations upon the estate are extensive, and in thriving condition.

Lieutenant John Mackenzie at Inverness will show the lands, and the rental, title-deeds, and articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait, writer to the signet, Shakespeare's Square, Edinburgh; and to whom any person may apply, who wishes to purchase by private bargain.

Judicial Sale of Lands in the county of Dumfries.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 30th day of November 1785, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

THE LANDS after mentioned, which belonged to John Dobie of Tundergarth.

LOT I. The Lands of TUNDERGARTH, HAZLEBERRY, HAYHILL, and a fourth part of the WESTWOOD BANK, lying in the parish of Tundergarth, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rent of these lands, after all deductions, is 91 l. 2s. 3d. and the proven value, at twenty-three years purchase, is L. 2095 11 9

The teinds are valued, and, after deduction of the minister's stipend, the free teind is 5 l. 6s. 5 d. and the privilege of purchasing the same is valued at five years purchase, or 26 12 1

Upset price of Lot I. L. 2122 3 10

These lands are held feu of the Vicount of Stormont, for payment of 9 l. 8s. 10 d. Sterling of yearly feu-duty; but though the whole amount of these feu-duties is deducted from the proven rent, the purchaser will be entitled to relief of a proportion thereof, falling on the lands of Westwood, now belonging to John Paxton, Esq. This proportion will be about 4 l. Sterling, but has not yet been divided from the cumulo feu-duty. The tacks of Tundergarth and Hazleberry expire at Candlemas and Whitunday 1787, and Hayhill is possessed from year to year.

Although the teinds of the above lands are valued and deducted from the proven rent, yet there is every reason to believe that they are not liable for any teind. In a process of spuilzie of teinds, at the instance of Lord Stormont, the superior and titular, the heritors of Tundergarth were absolved by repeated decisions of the Court of Session, but the decret abfolvitor has never been extracted.

LOT II. The Lands of CATLINS, and pertinents, lying in the parish of Drydale and shire of Dumfries. The proven rental of these lands, after all deductions, is 48 l. 5 s. 5 d. 8-12ths.

And the proven value, at twenty-three years purchase of the free rent, amounts to L. 1110 5 10 4-12ths

The teinds are valued at 61 l. 10s. yearly, from which no stipend falls to be deducted, as the same is paid by the superior. The privilege of purchasing the teinds being valued at five years purchase, amounts to 32 10 0

Upset price of Lot II. L. 1142 15 10 4-12ths

These lands hold feu of the Vicount of Stormont for payment of 10 l. 7 s. 6 d. 4-12ths Sterling of yearly feu-duty. They are at present set in tack at 60 l. yearly, besides 60 bushels of lime, and three days leading of peats. The tack expires at Candlemas and Whitunday 1789.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and persons wanting further information, may apply to Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh, agent in the sale, John Aiken junior writer in Dumfries, the factor, or to Mungo Dobie writer in Lockerby.